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THE EVENING SUN, Per Month....

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friends who favor us with scripts and illustrations for publication to have rejected articles returned they to all cases send stamps for that purpose

TELEPHONE, BEERMAN 2200.

The Attempt to Place an Embargo on Foodstuffs.

It is now certain that when Congress meets an attempt will be made ROOSEVELT disposes once and forever to place an embargo on foodstuffs. of certain rash critics who have ques-Certain features of the situation tioned the exactitude of his recent ought to be clearly understood in advance of this attempt.

If an embargo is enacted it must be done solely because a condition skill and authoritative brevity with confronts us, and not in behalf of any which he differentiates two entirely economic theory whatever. An embargo will be justified only if it shall namely, that of the captain who enbe shown conclusively that we have joined upon his mate a profane miniexported or are in danger of exporting more than our surplus crop of of the mate who so nobly scorned the wheat or other foodstuffs, and have conciliatory offer of his superior offinot or are in danger of not having cer when he, the mate, had finally enough left for our home needs.

of extremity inevitably attended by aspersed by the captain. serious consequences not clearly to be It will not be justified by sons than it helps. It may be totally disastrous to some of our people while affording only slight relief to those it duction of supply that will bring still dote, we must venture to indicate higher prices.

If the farmer finds prices unduly lowered he will not trouble to increase crops which pay him no profit. Furthermore, the wage increases now being granted by many employers throughout the country are going some of the captain (and our decorous way to enable consumers to cope with types shall not shrink from the perhigher prices.

certain the facts which alone can justify or condemn an embargo policy. the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Board should im- we believe, by the laborious but pleasimminent shortage it will probably be emb foodstuffs.

The power to restrict exports is into the possession of The Sun. vested in Congress under the commay unquestionably be delegated by astray in reporting from hearsay the Congress, just as control of interstate language employed by the mate in the commerce has been delegated to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Congress should, if necessary, delegate this power either to the Federal an exhaustive series of controversial abolishing human slavery. Trade Board or to a commission espe- articles on the subject. So careful a cially formed by it.

The Unanswered "Why?"

Regiment doubts the patriotism of its STEVENSON heard with immense joy members. It is therefore interesting in France the narrative as told by to ponder the views of one soldier of American lips. the Seventh, as reported in the Ercning Post:

"The next time I go down to Mexico or any other place I am going to be sure that there is a good reason for it. I am not fond of improving Texas real estate or building roads. If the move was one intended to kill the National Guard it has succeeded beautifully, and that is esting field. the light in which most of the men look

Even the warmth of a fine recep tion at his home coming did not make the guardsman forget the puzzle of his going away and being kept away so many months.

Perhaps some member of the Administration who knows the answer to the puzzle will reveal the secret some day.

A Neglected Menace to Children.

Several years ago THE SUN called attention to the danger menacing children from open fires. We quoted statistics from the Journal of the Amercan Medical Association, showing that during five years 458 children, from one year up, were fatally burned. It is noteworthy that while at the age of one to four casualties were slightly more frequent among boys than girls. double the number occurred in girls and four times as many girls between five and ten were killed, and almost six times as many girls between the ages of ten and twenty. This fact is due to the difference in clothing. In-

We are led to these remarks by recent circular of the North Carolina State Board of Health, which reports that during the last year 192 bables were burned to death in that State. The same tragedy is being reenacted this winter, according to the newspapers, which report one child's death from burns almost every day. These are classed as "deaths from prevent able causes," according to the State Board of Health, in whose judgment this is too great a price in baby lives to pay for this form of carelessness.

The practical good sense of this Southern board of health, which has been hitherto ulluded to in THE SUN. is evidenced from the recommendation of a "baby pen," constructed of light material, that would keep the child off the floor, clean and comfortable, and would permit freedom and exercise and the free use of its limbs This pen, the construction of which is clearly described, could be moved from room to room, allowing the nother to do her work in full view of the child. The use of a fender for open fireplaces is not recommended. In its stead wire netting secured to the fireplace is advised.

Happily this menace does not exist to any great extent in cities.

The Colonel, as Is Often the Cape,

In a communication printed in ar other column of THE SUN Colonel reference to a certain incident in the history of New Bedford whaling. We congratulate him upon the analytical distinct and unrelated anecdotes; mum of respectful silence, and that brought the whale alongside after An embargo on foodstuffs is an act having his professional judgment

There is no subject, with the possible exception of the Fourth Dimenany theory of price reductions or by sion and the deathbed remark of any extraneous aim, such as a desire HEINRICH HEINE, upon which there for reprisal against British interfer- has been so much confusion of thought ence with our mails. An embargo and inaccuracy of information. Colomay not have the effect of lowering nel ROOSEVELT has added to his many prices, and it may injure more per- eminent public services another of no small importance.

While he is wholly right as to the main point, the separate entity of the benefits. It may cause a future re- silence anecdote and the civility anecto him a slight departure from the accepted and orthodox version when he reports the mate as replying to the enptain that all be wanted was "seevility, and that of the damndest commonest kind." What the mate axed formance of their full duty) was "a

To dissipate uncertainty and to as- little see-vility, and that of the commonest goddamned kind." The precise phraseology of the aggrieved mate's dictum was first established. mediately be directed by the President urable researches of the late Francis to set to work at gathering and pub- HOPKINSON SMITH in Bristol, Barnlishing a complete census of food supstable and Dukes counties, Massachuplies throughout the country. If the setts, and on Nantucket. The results facts as disclosed show a present or of Mr. SMITH's investigations were monograph, long preserved in the goes but to restrict only so far as is archives of the Tile Club. When that absolutely necessary the export of learned society came to untimely dissolution the authentic record passed

It is not surprising that even Colomerce clause of the Constitution, but nel Rooseverr should go slightly than ever. see-vility story. There are many variant versions, as was shown seven or eight years ago when we printed scholar as WILL HICOK Low departs somewhat from the recognized text good work of its predecessor? when he tells, in "A Chronicle of Nobody who knows the Seventh Friendships," how ROBERT LOUIS have seemed absurd.

> As has been said, the exact record is in the custody of this establishment. We have the facts, the remarks verbatim, and even the names (al- country when peace comes to Europe. though unfortunately not the date); and these are quite at Colonel Roosy. VELT's service if his historical activi-

Heraldry for Aviators.

ties take him further into this inter

Aviation experts are impressed by the complaint of Miss RUTH LAW, who recently flew from Chicago to New York, that it was impossible for her to identify from a high altitude the cities and towns beneath her. She found that no method yet devised enabled her to assure herself that a populous centre she was approaching ossessed an aviation station at which she might alight. It is hard, she discovered, for a flier even close to the ground to make use of a code book that couples numbers or letters with the names of places beneath an avia-

tor's chosen route. Would not the use of symbolism, the employment of a kind of aviation heraldry, solve a problem that must be overcome before air navigation can of living problem will do well to serve become as popular as automobiling? nothing but pencil and paper. Though the name or number of a between four and five years of age town cannot be plainly seen from an aeropiane, a heraldic device, constructed upon a large scale, would be visible from a lofty height.

Circumstances have conspired to make the above suggestion feasible. cidentally the lesson is impressed that The crude beginnings of what might girls and boys should wear the same be called local blazonry have long kind of clothing in their early child- existed in this country. To illustrate hood, when at play, and that the the possibilities of the scheme sug-

oper stage for girls would be wisely gested, let us take, for example, the MADISON SOUARE GARDEN. city of Troy, N. Y. A gigantic collar and pair of cuffs raised above its aviation station would serve to give even the least intelligent birdman his bearings. A huge bag of salt could put Syracuse on the aviator's man. A bottle of beer for Milwaukee. a plate of beans for Boston, a huge terrapin for Baltimore, an automobile cated as this. I understand there is se for Detroit, an oak tree for Hartford. Conn., a big blue football for New Haven, Conn., a large phonograph for Orange, N. J., are among the heraldic devices that suggest themselves as applicable to the scheme.

Would it not be admirable for American aeronauts to establish at once a College of Town and City Her. aldry for the Encouragement of Aviation? An alliance between local pride and the needs of airmen could be easily accomplished, and the thousands of men and women who are anxious to fly away from Chicago at the earliest possible moment would not be confronted by certain annoy-RUTH LAW in her recent aerial escape from the Lake City.

Little Rays of Hope for the Tired

Straphanger. The sections of one of the Seventh ivenue subway tunnels under the East River were joined yesterday, and it. is expected that the other tunnel of this line will be completely bored in a month. Next summer these tubes

will be ready for final equipment. Just west of the City Hall the wayfarer may see the progress of that studio at Saratoga Springs, and The entrance, down to the last nonslip step, is ready for the rush hour of that glorious day when the upper West Side shall be reached with hardly a turn.

It is a long and weary while, even for the most patient people in the world. On Monday 1,409,000 persons travelled in a subway built for half million

What a day the day of the three tubes will be. Every person who can afford to should do his best to live until that day comes.

The Dragoman in the Cave of

All the fascination of authoritative historical knowledge invests the speculations of Sir EDWIN PEARS upon the future of Turkey. The venerable chronicler of Byzantium is no mere logothete. He knows the Ottoman statesmen of to-day-Exver Pasha TALAAT Bey and the rest-from personal acquaintance. He thinks Constantinople will emerge from the war either a Russian port or an internationalized city. He thinks the Turks may continue "as an inland, self-Koniah as the capital." Armenians. Syrians and other subject peoples will

have to be freed Asked about the possibility of literary discoveries if Constantinople is reported as saying:

"Well, one hears a good deal about such things. The only European who Monday night of the coming new year, ever was given a free hand in the libraies at St. Sophia or Scraglio Point was the first dragoman of the German Em- Whitney Warren's Criticism Finds bassy. They gave him a week at Seraglio Point. He told me afterward that he had come across manuscripts which he thought were the lost books of unable to do more than skim the surface of the collections."

This utterance will excite all the war to be prosecuted with more vigor

The Nineteenth Century and the

Twentleth. The glory of the nineteenth century lies largely in its success in

tury will undo, even partially, the Such a query two years ago would

CARRANZA must sometimes wonder bad second.

There is no end to the prophecies put forward as to what is to happen to this They are all worthless, and will remain so until Uncle Sam makes up his mind what he is going to do about the Mon-

In all the records of the Society for Psychical Research there is no such elligerent ghost as VILLA.

We are doing this [the action in Bel gium] according to our best judgment and conscience.—Military Governor von BIRRING.

A reluctant world is obliged to be lieve him.

that there has been in Rumania for years past a strong faction opposed to preparedness.

It seems to be high time for Dr. Cook

Perusal of the current news leads to remain at about their usual level. There is nothing the matter with the

pleasant, economical menu of the Chicago diet squad except that it is cloying and expensive. Solvers of the cost If Europe hears the history of some

of our cold storage eggs an embargo on them will be superfluous. It's high time for Russia to expect

every Russian to do his duty.

Columbus argued the world was round. "That's nothing," we replied, "seeing the before the ship may merely me

An Appeal to New Yorkers to Save

Diana's Home. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNyou know, I am going to sell Madisor Square Garden on December 8 at publi auction, and it occurred to me that the city might make use of a piece of proc erty as well known and as centrally lo talk about a municipal market, and this city purposes, and rented at other times during the year for conventions, horse people at large. In this way the Garden could be made a paying proposition. It

I think the property will be sold at a very reasonable figure, and it is a pity York city with all its fine and great population should not have one grand, centrally located hall of this kind, Nearly all of the other prominent cities in the United States have them, why not the greatest city of all?

might also be used for a training school

for the police, firemen and other city

I think if the city gave one-half and there was a public subscription for the other half of, say, from \$1 to \$5 each ing difficulties that hampered Miss by all citizens, hotel men, &c., it might appeal to the general public to preserve

this centrally located Garden Civic pride should not be dead here. NEW YORK, November 27.

A. T. STEWART'S PICTURE. The Merchant Photographed at Sara

toga for the Stereoscope.

TO THE EDFTOR OF THE SUN-What's that? A. T. Stewart never had his picture taken? Wrong, and I know it. In the summers of 1876 and 1877 ! was working in the leading photographic other great hope, the Broadway line, printed and finished hundreds of the then popular stereoscopic views. The merchant prince was in every one of then In those days of the slow wet collodion plate it was some stunt to grab things which are now so easily secured by the quick dry plates and quick working lenses. Just the same the great mer chant was photographed, sitting at the Grand Union Hotel.

Just what year the prize was secured I cannot say; but at that it was considered a scoop and the prints had a great sale. The photograph was recognizable to all who knew Mr. Stewart Among collections of old stereoscopic views of Saratoga Springs some

H. S. KELLER. Utica, November 27

BELGIUM.

Thoughts on American Indifference an Enslaved Nation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE possible for any American with a

eart to enjoy the coming festivities, Thanksgiving and Christmas, in view o the present calamity in Belgium? No matter where our sympathies n this world war, can we remain inolesale deportation and banishment of Belgians from their country? Is it not our duty to protest

in mass meetings? While we are sitting by the fireside governing State of Asia Minor with in our homes thousands of families are being cruelly separated because their grouch anyway. Perhaps he was the winners refuse to work for their country's enemies

I sometimes imagine that it is all a dream; my love for America drives me to doubt the truth of our indifference falls into European hands, Sir EDWIN But it is reality, and while little Bel gium is in mourning we here are worry ing whether Mayor Mitchel will permit us the usual revelries on Sunday and

NEW York, November 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIC: an American and a Union soldier I have LIVY, but in a week's time he had been and merited criticism of Whitney Warresentatives of our dovernment at Washavarice of scholars. We look for the words, "We shirked our share in the that the law is unconstitutional that it prices. world's work; we are responsible for the required no prolonged consideration. human downfall we have permitted, should burn into the hearts of the pacifists who apparently dictated the try's course while humanity was being outraged by savagery. AMERICAN. NEW YORK, November 28,

Belgium: The German Congo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Can Can it be that the twentieth cen- individual Americans do nothing to register their detestation of this latest damnable outrage committed against unfortunate Belgium? Should the present Administration at length protest, what weight would such a protest carry? Would it be unneutral for individual Americans to sign a gigantic protest, whether he is really First Chief or a and will not THE SUN lead us in this? CONNECTICUT YANKEE.

KENT, Conn., November 28. Sidewalk Reform Needed in Hackensack.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNhigh time the people here put their sidewalks in proper condition. They are now in such shape that people are danger of smashing their necks. And the light at night is awful; the pedestrian cannot find half the streets.

WALKER. HACKENSACK, November 27.

Was James A. Bailey Born Maginiss? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR -Sir. James A. Bailey was born a Maginiss at Detroit, Mich. He began his circus life as a candy butcher with James E. Cooper's circus. He did not know Let American pacifists bear in mind Frankie of the perfect understanding. H. CLARKE.

NEW YORK, November 28. Missouri Bank and One Depositor Falls.

From the Clinton Democrat. Only one depositor lost money in a recen bank failure in Clark county. William Kompa, a farm hand, thought bis money be safe if placed in a tin can which the conclusion that the wages of sin he hid in a haymow. When he went to add to his account the other day the tin can and the \$38 were both gone. add to bis

The Egg Boycott. Let the subject not be broached; I refuse to eat them posched. Tis in valu the hen has tolled,

Till the prices downward siide I shall scorn to eat them fried Till they grow more circumspect

Though I take my stand alone But it might be-well-abem! I perhaps may weasel them.

MCLANDSCROH WILSON

THE WHALER CLASSICS.

Ex-President Roosevelt Examine Certain Loose Statements About the Utterances of the Profane Captain and the Profane Mate and Draws a Precise Distinction Indispensable to the Truth of History.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I regret to say that your correspondent who took exception to my quotation about the statement of the New Bedford whaling captain to his mate has confounded two classics, committing a Virgil's Acneid with the Georgics, I was the mate of a whaler who, after a time of stress with whales, stated that all he wished from the captain damndest commonest kind; whereas it was on another and entirely different occasion that the captain of : whaler addressed a refractory mate from you is silence-and damn

It is a matter of profound regret to me to see the New Bedford Mercury falling from grace in such fashion as to ignore even the fact that these are wo totally distinct stories. For the information of the New Bedford Mercury I will state that while I cannot myself claim whaling ancestry, yet that my children number both Coffins Starbucks among their forebears. The two anecdotes are as I have given them; but I am not able to state with precision who among the four characters were Coffins and who were Star-

Nantucket papers please copy. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. OTSTER BAY, November 27.

*In some versions this is pronounce

THE PRUNED LOBSTER. Its Forester Reports His Experiments in a Grove of Crustaceans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To educe the high cost of living I have evolved a new scheme. It is a well known biological fact that if a lobster, by accident or fell design, lose a claw, another will in time replace the lost

On my Bronx estate, which is the in the price of news print paper, most westerly of West Farms. I have which had brought it to a very low established a herd of lobsters. are quickly becoming inured to local hardships, and bid fair to become arithmetical experts, to the extent of multiplying rapidly.

level.

Each day I clip a claw apiece from several lobsters, thereby securing a delicious dish for the evening repast. In time I shall have claws in time my little pets will have new

claws ready to pluck. All, however, is not beer and skittles My neighbor keeps chickens, one of which seemed to like lobsters. She got out of bounds, and although she did taining prices. At least, in Salzmann's her best, the lobster ate her. I had to sell him for a chicken lobster. The gallery of other neighbors being present. the welkin was duly rung, hurrahs being as usual employed for the purpose, Nobody said aught of the saving clause. Getting a little tired of claws myself, decided to kill the old leader of the obster herd and have a whole lobster

guy who put the crust in crustacean. NEW YORK, November 28.

JUDGE HOOK'S DECISION. Should Have Given Reasons, but May

Not Have Been Hasty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE heartily concur in your able editorial article in so far as you say Judge Hook should have given his reasons for the decision in the case of the Adamson law. but I do not concur in the other criti-

cisms of the honorable Judge It is proper in every case for the the stinging is in him and the basis of his decisi But I can see no ground whatever for ren, a New York architect now in France. a criticism of the decision as being hasty, upon the inaction of the responsible rep- for the simple reason that Judge Hook ington during these war times. His and lawyers, so thoroughly convinced without any corresponding effect on

I have been from the very day the President signed the Adamson act satiscoun- fied that the Supreme Court would be phasis of the fact that what tells in obliged to say that the act on one ground or another was in conflict with the Fed eral Constitution, and so expressed my

self in a New York newspaper.

JAMES C. JENKINS.

NEW YORK, November 28. "BOY WANTED."

What Promise of Advancement Goes

With the Call for Help? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! long ago a letter signed "Employer" but because upon short notice and appeared in THE SUN expressing deep within the time of contract they can concern at the scarcity of boys for emdoyment. He speaks of "the right kind of boys," and by that I suppose he plies of materials. The capacity of greatest importance to examine the for the special manufacture means boys who are honest, intelligent rapid production depends simply upon and industrious. I wonder if it has having a large plant running always ever occurred to him that he might find olored boys having those qualifications, who would be glad to enter his employment, particularly if the boys understood market, which enables the manufacat the start that they would be advanced turer to produce largely and therefore with efficiency and that their limit was

I know of no employers in New York who open such a door of opportunity to the colored boy and the colored girl.

A, C. BOLLING. New York, November 28. A VAIN PROPOSAL

The Constitution of the United States Forbids Taxes on Exports. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! May

not an embargo be avoided by giving abroad the option of doing so under a and overproduction at home. Supplies amateurish writers who declaim upon ently trusts know little a tax which would deprive them of excess profits?

Such a tax might be determined by taking the average of the prices of vari- been greatly affected. But if current a large advertising circulation gives gether. They have ous articles for a term of years, including those of the war, and taxing ship- of unrest which gave the paper trade pers the full amount of any price above its panicky character is still here, lately the demand for cheapness has deluge. such average; making the entry of the selling price a prerequisite on all manifests and forbidding the sale abroad of any but specified minimum quantities while to foreign Governments any quantity might be sold at the "average price determined. ANTI-EMBARGO. WILMINGTON, Del., November 28

In the North American Review for De-

and the consequent decrease cember the editor says what he thinks the election, W. D. Howells discusses i tensive fiction, Myron T. Herrick criticis production. From these the paper business never the farm loan act, L. A. Brown considers the state of prohibition. S. Brooks explains entirely. the British blacklist and J. Matt peding the market into panic prices. preciates the Swedish poet Froeding, Mar-garet Sherwood reflects on spirituality and Gertrude E. T. Slaughter on death. There

THE POSITION OF PAPER IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Consideration of Present Widespread Difficulties With Regard to Supply and Demand of Materials and the Methods of Manufacture, and the Remedial Measures Applied in Different Countries.

The war has produced a batch of the markets are once more short of paper purposes, should have either the essays covering the manufacture of raw materials, wood pulps, esparto, by-product of some other industry paper from the first leaf and fibre to rags, coal, chemicals and dyes. Formerly England imported all her wood book by Teubner and the Oxford pulp, and America, which now comes University Press. From Salzmann's first as a paper making country, has labor for the purpose of cultivation work on the mercantile economy of found it difficult to supply all foreign This point is not always understood by demands, chiefly owing to high freights, the trade, "Die Papierindustrie," to which make the shipping of pulp and the technical and botanical treatise cheap grades of paper very expensive Montessus, "Pabrication des Prices are bardening in all markets Celluloses," is the range compassed and manufacturers are not ready to renew their confidence in the situation by professional writers on paper makand their contracts on the old terms ing; it might be even truer to say that a range through such sciences by other causes. Mills which foras munitions and dyes is permitted merly satisfied newspaper publishers requirements are now taking over the to any careful investigator who is manufacture of papers usually classed working this field. as foreign, greaseproofs, krafts, gold It appears that the paper trade has and silver foils, thin papers, wrapmany interests, the fiscal, industrial, ping paper, vegetable parchments and telegraph tapes. It would be well if structural, historic, chemical, military; the trade would sum up its position in for paper is now used in making as clear and precise a manner as posshells, as Mr. Phillips recently said in sible. In the first place it is not at all cut down at the rate of thirty-six cubic his address on "Paper Supplies as Af- plain why prices in the United States so high. England, for inshould be fected by the War" (the Journal of stance, imported far less news print the Royal Society of Arts, February 18, 1916). Salzmann's work is a book cashire mills are making up the balin which the secret machinery of the, ance, which surely should be in favor

trade is pictured. His method is im- of America.

partial. On the one side he shows us

sented by the trusts, and on the other

But, above all, the union

materials but the mills upon which the

paper trade depends are international

in extent. In the peculiar circum-

stances of the present time large

orders, which are practically open to

tender, go to any country, not because

furnish the work, given adequate sup-

there is stability as represented by the collectivism of the "news" paper American paper supply. In the third union or "Druckpapierverband" of place the manufacture of "news" is desirable to bring down the immensely popular in the manufactur-Germany and the subsidized units or ing centres of England. What becomes Kartelle, as he calls them, which of the news print paper that formerly are apparently small independent concerns in a sort of coalition to fix United States cannot be trifling, but where does it appear? It is true that prices and output. He approves this the United States exported to England system, which evidently has worked 50 per cent, more "news" in 1915 than making, a brief summary is well in Germany owing to the cheapness and abundance of skilled labor. very small, According to Mr. Phillips's figures it was only 4.7 per cent., a It checked the downward movement figure which included some writing papers. Yet the United States is the hief producer of the world's supply In fact in the figures published by G. R. Snellman of Helsingfors, the world's production of paper and boards mills engaged in making half stuffs in 1912 was approximately nine and a paper making purposes. Studies has tended to cure two evils of the which about trade, overproduction and overincrease 37 per cent, was produced by the of new factories, while it has en-Canada, too, is increasing its output of paper and, as that dye readily, and mattings, twins abled Germany to recover quickly regards chemical and mechanical pulp. from the inevitable cycles of depressituation in England is described them. Lately the sugar cane sion which visit trade. A trust fails as "satisfactory," so that we cannot has come into view in Cuba to perform these primary functions are unduly depleted in this way. The of restricting production and mainexplanation of the high price of paper sity of Wisconsin, indicates the in the United States is clearly not a opinion, the history of paper manufacsimple one. Canada has, perhaps, paper. It is carried from the ture shows that trusts have not met tent that might be supposed. In and boiled and digested sudden requirements like those of the Canada conditions resulting from the present war or those of the Boer war war, especially the shortage of coal, high freights and the high and flucor those of 1900, at which time the price of "news," on account of nattuating price of chemicals and other supplies, have had a depressing influ- alkalis and dried on steel di ural and economic causes, rose 33 per ence. In the first half of 1915 the outcent, while the price of wood pulp put of pulp and cheap paper was half stuffs which are brought rose 50 per cent. This evil influence about 25 per cent, less is not a thing of vesterday. It commenced in 1908, when the American ing up the production of certain new flax straw, enormous quantities specialties formerly coming from Gerpaper trust, with its restriction in outmany. (Imperial trade correspondent countries where the plant

In the second place there are the

put, produced, say, 170,000 tons of in the 'news." whereas the German mills page 224.) At the beginning of the war, says produced 235,000 tons. If the ac-Mr. Phillips, the import of news and curacy and completeness of Salzprinting paper in England was "huge." mann's information may on occasions Much of this paper came from New be doubted, not so the substantial foundland. At present there is a great truth of his statement primarily and scarcity, and economy in paper is essentially he is right. Crediting urgently desired. Stocks were fairly good at the beginning, but these too trusts with the utmost intelligence are getting short. News, which sold and unscrupulousness, he does not see at one penny a pound, now reaches is a good specimen. In the trying to find the remedy. The pivots more pulp than Algeria: good deat of apprehension has been on which this movement turns are grass, though a little less that aroused and traders feel unsettled, scientific as well as commercial. The esparto. It is of good quality may have been like many other Judges Manufacture continues to expand paper industry is, or should be, a bleached and makes a paper scientific one, that is, arranged on scientific principles. Such is the case Europe under the conditions of the by The point in this situation that war. This flexibility of a trade before Agent at Vera Cruz on the man strikes the economist most is the em- changing circumstances is an effect ture of paper from henequthat our manufacturers of paper international paper competition is the

rarely attempt to study. But it would stalks and waste, and a paper be impossible to find in Europe an in- in quadity to Swedish kraft capacity to produce on a large scale at dustry in which more attention is and wrappings thus produce a moment's notice. Not only the raw given to a careful study of the botani- strong in color and texture cal sources of paper, and with such what similar fibre is prepare marked success, as in the recent in- the malva blanca, vestigations of fibre and waste prod- It has the same textile size ucts of manufacture. The most insig- | Dacon jute. These fibres, the nificant tree or plant is examined, and yet established, are not is often found to contain subject mat- things. ter for analysis and subsequent use expected, have found subsepaper making. (Phillips, "The Em- jute and hemp. The best of pire's Resources in Paper Making Ma- the fibres of the Epilobium terials," Journal of the Royal Society or rough haired willow toof Arts. May 21, 1915.) As this article chiefly concerns the tion," page 496.) They manufacture of "news," it is of the during the past year four recent studies of the sources of cheap from papyrus. The English paper with which most people are lit- embarked on this business familiar. The greatest triumphs care and organization of journalism are certainly won on considerable scale. Dr. ground which affords a plentiful sup- report on the work in Egy ply of cheap materials, and it wants that papyrus half stuff has

at full pressure. This in its turn depends upon the certainty of the home no great philosophy to see the reason. usual features, that is, the is therefore most surprising to find be used as an entire furn economically, with dumping as a rethat the paper trust is at present tax- the admixture of wood or source to fall back upon in periods of ing the publisher to support a specu- fibres. The color is up to t depression caused by overproduction lative system of prices. It seems to of ordinary bleached supp overspeculation. The weaker sort be wholly given up to this barren and question, however, whether ; of trust magnate generally prides him- enfeebling notion. self amazingly on what he deems the policy holds the field business will be half stuff, if properly preconsistency of his business policy. He shaken. A trust, already so incom- Egypt, unquestionably may is slyly incredulous of the heavy loss prehensible to the buyer, can scarcely paper, but its cost, three officted upon the unloading company afford to carry extra weight without Dumping is of course injurious, but to absolute necessity. market and retailer dumped on. It must be confessed, however, that and not to the trust which dumps. the paper makers understand one side to particular instances. The danger for the moment is closed, of the subject, and an essential one, of paper, as regards the It is closed as much as the double those who may desire to ship products danger of competition from abroad better than the inexperienced and article, something as follows from Germany and Austria have been cut off, and supplies from Norway. Sweden, Holland and Finland have events are any indication the old spirit away twelve to twenty pages, espe- is time to be out for the both in those who find the money and those who find the organizing brains. Everybody is grown so cautious that

better than scientific students, and far news, is, with the limits draw the size of newspapers. As regards about the facts, holding the "news," the chief requisite is cheap- paper accounts, official r ness; the prosperous newspaper with tific statements, are all cially in its evening editions. Until people's bullion and been fulfilled in part, and as far as think that the sole hope the publisher has power and office and lies in what Salzmann w function in the matter. And masmuch independent collectivism nothing is done. This is not the mood as the life of this paper is very short, facturers have no very cle by which an industry attains to and it is well to waste none of it in at- what the European company keeps ascendency within the world of tempts to produce an expensive and mean. The English and the The confluence of deterrent durable article. Fibre for making French, Italians and Swe causes still makes for those old evils news print should be delivered and effectively with a trust for w of the paper industry, the speculation marketed at the lowest possible cost, feel a contemptuous dislikspringing from fear of high prices Salzmann recommends this primary it has shown itself less of rule to publishers, and advises them they believed. This feeling to own not only paper making mills not upon any nationality seems to emerge but pulp mills and manufactures with facts. Hence, in Europe, large by-products of fibrous materials; combination of paper may to own, or at least have an interest in of an aggressive and efficient success of the manufacturer in stam- them. In other words, paper makers should be supplied with materials which publishers should be they do not account for the amount of can be used to turn out paper at eco- to watch over a collapse to the turnover. It is obvious, as has nomical prices, A manufacturer of this ket from which it is not like been pointed out by Mr. Phillips, that kind of paper, that is paper for news. for a long time to come

the crushed fibre of sugar cane, or some plant or tree which grows wild without the expense of This point is not always understood by purely scientific and non-professional writers. They miss the limitation which much fibre has, from the paper maker's point of view, as a possible basis of profitable "news" product, The public is easily persuaded that the growth of paper is something spontaneous, though, of course, under the influence of surrounding things like manufacture and science, and

few, it is likely, realize that paper is a necessary of life, and that its supply s not assured beyond risk. Take, instance, the amount of country, of timber as it is often called It is stated by the Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 309, that the growth wood in the United States is being feet an acre every year, while the cubic feet an acre. In other words being used three times a fast as it grows. The necessary consequence is an increase in the some substitute. In Canada the case of the same kind. This truth is the effects of combination, as repre- The prohibition of the importation of fully recognized in Europe, where put wood pulp has for its object the saving of tonnage and space in British ships, side by side, having as much that but the effect is also a saving of the as brains. But since the shortage paper for all purposes, the best are occupied with the discovery fibres of a cheap and practical and, as one fibre is useful in one and one in another, and all man used for the commo

Owing to researches by Government

officials and at the laboratory of the

University of Wisconsin, the United States is in a better position with or half stuffs than a few years are crushed fibres of sugar cane are to be superior the Department of Commerce sho that the Southern scrub palmette also a useful plant. It provides files binders and the like are made port of the Canadian Trade sioner, based on studies at the bagasse makes mill to the paper mill, placed in tank difference to a layman bagasse paper and wood pulp paper is this process of digestion. Like pulp it is beaten and treated with these things this pulp is like than full the light of the present day Canadian mills are also tak- ably a more valuable half stuff Chemical Trade Journal, 1916, for seed, linseed, as in the W-States Cross and Revan ("Text Paper Making," 4 ed., 1916 obtained from this straw the very high as a paper making ; Nowadays these half stuffs forms, but chiefly are a fibres thought to be like hemp and esparto. A fibre tamboukie, a grass of Sout of the Imperial Institute

> the United States Commercia A pulp is made in The Germans, as As long as such a this source is worth the expe transport, seems high

A most interesting report

There is no further space Quite a number received a great impetus